

A TRUE
REPRESENTATION
OF
Presbyterian Government

Wherein a short and clear Account is given of the

PRINCIPLES

Of Them that owne IT.

THE
COMMON OBJECTIONS
AGAINST IT

ANSWERED,

And some other Things opened that concern IT in the
PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES.

*The Second Edition Corrected and much Enlarged.
By a Friend to that Interest.*

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EDINBURGH

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REPRESENTATION

of the

PRINCIPLES

COMMON OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE

AND

THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES

TO THE
R E A D E R.

READER.



THESE sheets have lurked these eight or nine Months (being written during the former session of Parliament) and had done so still, if others had not been more forward to publish them, than he that wrote them, without whose consent they came out this week, and in two or three dayes the whole Impression was sold of: But finding that they were like to fall immediately under a new Impression, and that there were several Sphalmata in the Printing, particularly pag. 3. propos. 7 Two or three lines were left out, to the rendring that passage wholly inconsistent with it self; and that not a few things in the Copy wanted the Author's revising them, before they should have been put to the press: I thought it fitter that they should go abroad the second time, a little more corrected, and with some things farther explained, then in the negligent dress that they have at first appeared in, tho' yet I pretend to no acuracy either in words, or other Management. This little work was not undertaken at first of my private motion, and what is here said, hath passed an Examen Rigorosum of not a few Brethren: few things have been excepted against, (and but by few Persons) that are material. Only I hear some (whose judgements I do much Reverence, tho' I cannot yeild to their Sentiments in this) are dissatisfyed with what is said pag. 6. propose: 17. About indefinite ordination of Ministers. I impose my Opinion in this on no mans Beliefe. I know some reverend and worthy Ministers are of another mind; yet Most with whom I have discoursed that matter, agree with me in this. Yea, it is the Opinion of the Church of Scotland, for Confess of Faith presented to the Estates of Parliament.

To the READER.

ment 1560. It is required That none administer Sacraments, but Ministers Lawfully chosen to that work by some Church. And Book of policy, Ch 3. All those Office-bearers should have their own particular flock, amongst whom they exercise their Charge. And ch. 4. They that are called to the Ministry, or that offer themselves thereunto, ought not to be Elected, without some certain flock assigned to them I know none of our Brethren who are for this indefinite Ordination, to be ordinarily practised, and without the case of Necessity: And what ever be my thoughts in this matter, nothing is in that writing determined, with respect to that case. We have no contention about this among us, but they who are of the one side, do harmoniously go along with the rest in definite Ordination, and look on it as the way most to be desired: And the others do embrace them, who have been ordained indefinitely as their deare Brethren in Christ. It is not difference of apprehension about these inferiour things, but want of Christian forbearance, that makes divisions in the Church. If what is here said may prove conducive to take off any degree of that dislike that some have entertained against our way, or to settle any in it who were in suspense, and especially, if it may have influence on any in the Parliament, who now have the affairs of the Church under their consideration, it is what I am at, for I am,

Thine in the Service of the Gospel

Edinburgh April
26. 1690.

G. R.

ERRATA

Page 30. line 9: for *Immortalities*, read *Immortalities*

A TRUE
REPRESENTATION,
 OF
PRESBYTERIAN GOVERNMENT



That any of the Truths or Ordinances of God should need an Apology to be made for them, should be for a Lamentation: For it proceedeth either from the Ignorance or Perverseness of Mēn. The Principles and way of *Presbyterians*, have undergone the common Fate of other of the parts of that Religion that Christ hath taught: It is the *Self* every where spoken against; and there hath been no small stir about that way: And this hath proceeded, partly from the enmity against that curb of mens Lusts, and Enormities that is in ungodly men: And partly, from want of knowledge of that way, which even they may be under. whose Studies and Thoughts are employed about things of another nature, and not about these matters, though they be otherwise knowing and thinking Men: Or from prejudice that their Interest may fill them with, to the hiding of Truth, in this, from their eyes; wherefore we think it our Duty to endeavour the vindication of this our Profession. (with as much brevity and clearness as we can attain) by *First* giving a plain account of what we hold. *2dly*, Taking off the most material Objections, and these that are most common, or reproaches that are used against us; for we have to do not only with men otherwise Sober and Judicious, who differ from us: But with many whose Temper, Practices, and Designs, are not such as becometh the Gospel. We desire as to approve our selves to our Blessed Lord and Master Jesus Christ; so to satisfy the Minds of all Iniquiters after Truth, but especially to stand right in
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the Opinion of His Majesty, our Gracious Sovereign, of his Grace the Kings High Commissioner, and of the Noble, and Honourable Estates of Parliament; who we hope, as Nursing Fathers to the Church, will own us in those wayes that the Lord owns us in.

Our Principles we lay down in a few Propositions. *First* We own Christ the Mediator, as the only Head over, and Lawgiver, to his Church; and we disown any visible governing Head over the Church, however pretending to Act in Subordination to him: Because we know none that he hath given such Commission to.

2dly. Christ as Head of the Church hath given forth Laws, whereby the Affairs of the Church should be managed; and hath not left any *Nomothetick* Power in the Church, to make Laws for her self (her work being to declare and execute the Laws of Christ) and the Laws of the Magistrate are not to appoint new Ordinances, or Officers in the Church; though he ought to give his civil Sanction to what Christ hath appointed; and may make Laws about these things that are External to the Church, that is, which are common to her with other Societies.

3dly. Christ hath appointed Officers in his House, and declared, how they should be qualified, and what should be their Work: As in the begining of the Gospel, he was pleased to appoint several extraordinary and temporary Officers, that were immediately called and extraordinarily Gifted by himself, as *Apostles*, *Prophets*, &c. The Apostles by Divine direction, did immediately choose some by themselves for itinerant work (either from amongst the ordinary, or extraordinary Officers of the Church) to exercise *hic & nunc*, their extraordinary power; (which Officers we commonly call *Evangelists*) so we do not find that he appointed any ordinary and perpetual Officers, except Elders, (called also Bishops) and Deacons, *Phil.* 1. 1. Of these Elders some were to Rule the Church, and also to Teach her, *Heb* 13. 7, 17. Others only to Rule; *1 Tim.* 5. 17. Which also was the practice of the first Antiquity, and its desuetude complained of by *Ambrose*, in the end of the fourth Century: And there are few of the Fathers in the first three Centuries, but they mention *Seniores Ecclesie*, that represented the People in the Government of the Church with the Ministers.

4th. How the Officers of Gods House should be qualified, is at length set down, *1 Tim* 3. 2. under the Name of Bishops (which was the Name of all Church Rulers) and Deacons, and *Tit.* 1. 6.

54. Their work is fully set down, both negatively, that they should not be intangled with worldly Affairs, 2. *Tim* 2. where having mentioned Ordination of Ministers *ver*/2. he requireth them, *ver*/3 and 4 as Souldiers to endure hardnes, and to be abstracted from worldly Business, (which is to be understood, as much as their necessity doth permit.) Also positively it is told us in general, that they are directed in this 1 *Tim*. 3. 14. 15. and particular Directions are given about Preaching, and that in all the parts of it, 2 *Tim* 4. 1. 2. Censures, 1 *Cor*. 5. 4. 5. 2 *Thes*. 3. 14. Ordination, 2 *Tim*. 2. 2. 1 *Tim* 5. 22.

64. In all these, Ministers and Elders have no Lordly Authority over the People, but must act as Christs Servants. and theirs, (in order to their Salvation) 1 *Pet*. 5. 3. 2 *Cor*. 4. 5. yet they have real and proper (though Ministerial) Authority under Christ.

74. It is not only of Divine Authority natural, that there be a Government in the Church (Anarchy and Confusion in any Society being contrary to the Dictates of natural reason) but the Lord Jesus hath positively revealed his will in this: He having expressly committed the Keyes of the Kingdom of Heaven to his Servants, and that for binding and loosing; retaining, and remitting of Sins: The Authoritative inflicting of Censures, whereby mens guilt is charged on them, and they in *Foro Ecclesie*, bound over to Punishment: And the Authoritative removing of Censures, whereby the man is declared to be free from guilt, and that his Sin is pardoned so far as Men can discern.

84. What should be the Species of this Government is not left indifferent to Men (whether the Magistrate or the Church) to chuse, but is determined by Christ and revealed in the *New Testament*: In that he hath appointed what officers should be in his House, how they should be Chosen and Authorized, *viz*, by Election and Ordination: what should be their Qualifications and Work: How they should manage their work, and rule the Church in common: That the Apostles committed the Ordination of Ministers to the *Presbytery*, 1 *Tim* 4. 14. and the Censures of the Church to a Community, 1 *Cor*. 5. 2 *Cor*. 2. And not to one person, even in their own time; is an unanswerable argument for this: their example being declarative of the mind of God, where no peculiar reason appeareth for their Action.

94. This Government the Lord hath not committed to Magistrates, who have no power to Ordain, nor deprive Ministers: or Elders;

Elders; nor to Excommunicate, or to relax from that Sentence: Nor to administer, or manage any part of that Work that is peculiar to the Church, as it is a Religious Society; nor to appoint how the Church should be governed: But he hath committed it to the Church Guides, Ministers and Ruling Elders; for to them are all the Directions about it given in the word, not to the Magistrates; they are to give an account of it, *Heb. 13:17*. They did manage it for diverse hundreds of years, when there was no Magistrate that did own, or countenance Christianity: And there is no hint in Scripture, nor Principle of reason that can evince, that this Power should devolve into the hands of the Magistrate, when he should become Christian; neither are any Directions given to the Magistrate how he should administer any of the Ordinances of Christ.

10/y Yet we own the Civil Magistrate as Nursing Father of the Church and *Custos utriusq; tabule legis*. Upon which account he is not only to provide *Tutela* for the Church, and to procure her Peace and Unity by all good means (as repressing of Heresie, Schism, and other Disorders, wherein he is to use a judgement of Discretion; and not blindly to execute the Sentence of the Church) but also may require all the Officers and Members of the Church to do what is their Duty: And that he may (when the case Requireth) convocat Synods (*Confess. of Faith of the Church, cap. 23, Art. 3.*) and Indict times of Fasting and Thanksgiving: Though for these we assert an intrinsic Power in the Church; to which that of the Magistrate is not privative, but cumulative: For we maintain a twofold Kingdom of Christ, one, as God over all men, in which the Magistrate is his Vicegerent; another as Mediator over the Church as such, in which he hath Deputed no Magistratical, but only Ministerial Power: We hold also, that the Persons and Actions of Church-men are subject to the Civil Magistrate, and that they may be punish'd when they transgress the Laws.

11/y. This Ministerial governing Power in the Church, the Lord hath not committed to all the Members; nor to all the Males thereof: But hath made a manifest distinction between Rulers and Ruled, in the Scriptures mentioned already.

12/y, The Lord hath equally intrusted all his Servants the Ministers, not only with the power of dispensing the Word, and Sacraments, but also with the power of Governing the Church: Which by his appointment and according to the practice of the first and best Ages of the Church, ought to be, and was done in common by Ministers

Ministers

Men acting in Parity, and not by a single Prelate set over the rest. This is acknowledged by most, and the most eminent of our Prelatick Brethren: And must be so by all them who do not plead for a Divine Right of *Episcopacy*. Besides that, neither Names, Directions, nor Reproofs given to Church Guides in Scripture, do import any such imparity of Power, nor is there any footstep of the exercise of it in Scripture. To infer this disparity of Power from that of the *Apostles*, is most inconsequential: They being Universal, Extraordinary, Unfixed, and temporary Officers; whom the Lord immediately called, and abrogated their Office with their Death; in that he neither called others to succeed in that Power, nor gave any hint that it should be done by the Church. It is as if one should say the Church was once governed Monarchically by a visible Head (*viz.* While Christ was on Earth) *Ergo*, It should be so still: Which no *Protestant* will aver. The argument from *Timothy* and *Titus* is of the same Kidney, they being extraordinary and unfixed Officers, and so no precedent for after times. Neither can any Argument be drawn from the Angels of the Churches; words not being often used properly in that mystical Book; and we know that *Theologia Symbolica non est Argumentativa*. Besides that the Angel of *Thyatira* was certainly a community, being spoken to in the plural Number. *Revel. 2.*

24. *Τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ ἡ νύμφη λέγουσιν.*

13. There being no disparity of power amongst Ministers, by Christs grant of power to them: No man can make this disparity by setting One over the Rest: Neither can they devolve their power on One of themselves, For Christ hath given no such warrant to Men to dispose of His Ordinances as they see fit. And power being delegated to them by him, they cannot so commit it to another to exercise it for them, as to deprive themselves of it. Also it being not a *License* only, but a *Trust*, of which they must give an account, they must perform the work by themselves, as they will be answerable. But we must contract, not being now disputing, but asserting what we shall be ready to defend as occasion shall be offered.

14. We assert Presbyterian Government to be so of Divine Right, as we can make no composition with men about it (though none shall be more condescending to them that are otherwise minded in what is consistent with truth and necessary Duty then we. Yet it is not alike so in all the parts of it. For some parts of it are of Christs institution; as the Officers of the Church, the Laws, and Censures of it. And

others of the Dictates of natural Reason (which is also a Beam of Divine Light) as that there be a Government and meetings for managing of it ; that one preside in them, that lesser and greater parts of the Church have their meetings, as Congregational, Classica, Provincial, and National Assemblies, for Government; that their be a subordination and appeals amongst these. To require positive assertions of Scripture warranting every one of these (though there want not Scripture examples and other hints to countenance severals of them) is as unreasonable as if we should be called to bring a text to prove that we should come in to the publick Assemblies clothed and not naked : In an usual, and not in an antick Garb.

15 Whether the Moderator, or ~~more~~ of ruling Church Meetings should continue for one or more Diets, or for how long a time, is not determined by any institution of Christ, nor by any general dictate of natural Light : Yet we judge a constant Moderator, highly inconvenient, and by all means to be shunned : For if he be imposed on the meeting, it is an incroachment on their intrinsick Power of Governing themselves in such things as are peculiar to them. And in that Case we judge it absolutely unlawtul ; and a Prelacy, which hath no warrant from Scripture, nor Reason. And tho' chosen by themselves, fatal ; and constant examples together with the inclinations of men to usurpation, do shew it to have so violent tendency to Lordly Prelacy, as rarely doeth it fail of this bad effect, nor can be expected not to issue in it. And therefore we can not yeild to it with a good Conscience, because things not only in themselves unlawtul ; but also, which by their circumstances become inexpedient, are forbidden ; especially where the inexpediency is so great, both by the degree of evil that is in what the thing tendeth to ; and by the forcible tendency of it to that evil.

16. We maintaine that no Church Judicature ought to cognosce of Affairs of State, nor of Mens civil Rights, or interests ; except their advice should be sought by the Magistrate concerning Sin or Duty in any such matter : And if the thing be manifestly Scandalous, and evidently dangerous to the interest of Religion and the Souls of Men. Neither do they inflict any punishment save Spiritual Censures. Their works is to inquire into, and declare controverted Truths ; to Censure scandalous Singers : to try, and ordain Ministers : to absolve the Penitent, by applying the comforts of the Gospel to them, and such like. Wherefore their is no ground of Fear that they should Clash, or Cope with the

Magi-

Magistrate, unless they go beyond their line; in which case they fall under the Magistrats coercive power.

17. The way how men come into any office or power in the Church, is by Election of the People, which designeth the Person, (in which Election as in other things they are to be under the conduct and Regulation of the Church Guides) and ordination, (by laying on of the hands of the Presbytery,) which is the mean of communicating authority to him: And the former of these ought to precede the latter: For we find no warrant for a *Ministerium Vagum* in the Church, seeing even in times of great trouble and Persecution we read of none ordained by the Apostles, but *per Electionem* and *per Verbum* with the suffrages of the People.

18. Though superintendency, that is, a power of inspection delegated from the Church to One, used in case of necessity when a qualified Minister could hardly be had in a Province, might lawfully in some Case be used; one Minister might for a time be appointed to oversee them who could do little more then read the word publicly; that is no warrant for bringing qualified Ministers under that subjection in a constituted Church, where there are (through the mercy of God) a competent number of Ministers. Wherefore, tho' we cannot condemn the practice of our Ancestors, who under that force of necessity, used that prudent mean for the Churches good: Yet we cannot now without crossing Christs Institution submit to it, when he hath not brought us under that Law of necessity.

If our Principles be rightly understood, we confidently hope they will suggest grounds of answer for most of the objections made against us, to the minds of the intelligent and unbiassed: Yet we shall endeavour to afford some farther light this way also.

1. It is objected (or rather we are reproached with it) by some, that Presbyterian Church Government is inconsistent with civil Government. *Ans.* 1. A simple denial is enough to stop the mouth of such bold Asserters: Neither hath the World yet seen any topick (except calumnies) whereby this could be pretended to be proved.

2. Experience proveth the contrary, Civil Government is advantageously managed in several of the most eminent of the reformed Churches, with that discipline of Christs House that we plead for. And our own land is a confounding instance that might stop the mouth of impudence it self; wherein Presbytery commenced with the Reformation from Popery, and continued with much Peace, till ambiti-

ous Men by labouring to unsettle it, did disturb, and at last overturn the State. 3. We have already shewed how we give to *Cæsar* that which is *Cæsar's*. And to God that which is Gods; neither can our Adversaries make any Power appear to be due to the Magistrate, but what we allow Him: Indeed *Erastians* do require for the Magistrate some power that the Presbyterians cannot approve of: But this is not peculiar to us, but common to all that assert a Government in the Church distinct from that of the State: Which is the principle of *Papists*, *Prelatists* (that are only such) and *Independents*, as well as it sours. 4. Our obedience to Magistrates in all their Lawful commands, and our peaceful sufferings of unjust violence are not our to all that can behold us with an unprejudiced Eye. And if instances can be given to the contrary, the disloyalty of some is not to be imputed to all (for what party of men hath not afforded such instances) and where the peace was broken by Men of our way (which were but a few) it was the fruit of such insupportable Severities and Hardships, as even they could not have born who blame others for that practise: As late Instances do make manifest.

2. It is next objected that Presbytery and Monarchy are inconsistent, *No Bishop, no King*; at least, it is not so adapted to Monarchy as Prelacy is; and the Government of the Church should be so moulded as it may best suite that of the State. *Answer* 1. The falshood of this Assertion; and maxim, is evident from what hath been said: Presbytery and Monarchy have well consisted in our own Land, and in *France*. 2. None maintain more loyal Principles towards Kings then Presbyterians do, who think themselves obliged to fear God and Honour the King: And were always ready to obey him in the Lord. 'Tis true they cannot give him unlimited Obedience: But this is not as they are Presbyterians, but as they are men of Conscience, and will obey God rather than Man, which I hope the Objecters will not say is peculiar to Presbyterians. If they do, and plead for the *publick Conscience* (as some of them have done) to the laying aside the use of particular Consciences in the Actions that are moral, (which is to introduce practical Atheism) They do not hurt our cause but their own. 3. Our practise hath also been Loyal in abhorring the Murder of King *Charles* the first, and in contributing the most effectual endeavours to restore His Son: And in owning and submitting to a King of a contrary Religion, so long as our Religion and Liberties were in any tolerable safety; or the Laws that were the measure of our Obedience

were

were any way regarded; and what was done, when these Boundaries were removed; was not by us alone, but by all the true *Protestants* in the Nation; who were indeed concerned for the safety of that Holy Religion. For we will never yeild that *Presbytery* is any other way a restraint on the excesses of Rulers, then other wayes are, in which men are Conscientiously concerned; yea, Prelacy, considered in its own nature, and if managed by men Conscientiously zealous for the Interest of Religion, might be more effectual that way; they having a share in the Civil Government, which we do not pretend to.

4 It is boldly alledged but not proved, that the Church Government should be fram'd according to that of the State, for that may be various, but this is one: And was so under the old Testament, though the Civil Government varied.

3 'Tis said that *Presbyterians* encroach on the Authority of the Magistrate, by meddling with state Affairs. *Answer.* 1 Our principle in this is already declared. And whatever Instances of former times, this allegation may seem to be built on, had their rise from Statesmen taking the advice of Church-Men in their assemblies: Who sometimes gave advice contrary to the inclination of the leading Men of the State: And if their zeal for a good Interest led them at any time to press their advice with Reasons and Threatnings from the word of God: And if some excess did happen this way, the blame lay on them who gave the first rise to it. Besides this when the actings of Rulers have a manifest and direct tendency to lead people into sinful Courses, (such as imposing of unlawful Oaths, and engaging people in a false Religion) who could be silent without unfaithfulness to God, and cruelty both to the Souls of Rulers and People? Another answer may be, by retorting this Argument on the prelatick Clergy: Do not Bishops sit in the Councils, and interpose directly and formally in affairs of state, which *Presbyterians* never pretended to.

4 The rigidity of *Presbyterians* is objected. *Ans.* 1 Can any man have the brow to compare the rigidity of *Presbyterians*, with that of either *Papists* or *Prelatists*, either in bearing with no dissent from their way, even in the least matters, and which themselves count indifferent, or in the Bloody and cruel way of Persecuting such as dissent; by Massacres, Inquisitions, horrid Tortures, Imprisonment, Flogging, and strange Severities: Is there any thing that can be alledg'd against *Presbyterians* that can be once compared with the Persecutions that many in the west of *Scotland*, and elsewhere, have lately Endured?

dured? Yea *Independents* cannot compare with the Moderation of *Presbyterians*; For they (most of them) will not communicate with any but of their own way; And so with none but those of their own Congregation; which is far from Our way. As for *Anabaptists* and *Quakers*, They own none for Members of the Church but Men of their own Stamp: So that it may be on good ground said, That *Presbyterians* are the most Moderate of any Party that pretend to Religion. 2. That which men call Rigidity in *Presbyterians* is mostly against Men's Immortalities, that are unquestionably such: If other Men be Gentle to those, it may recommend them to wicked men's good liking, but will not render them acceptable to God: This strictness of Discipline against scandalous Sins, is enjoined in Scripture and we go not beyond the bounds there set; we rebuke such before all; we do not punish them in their Bodies or Purfes; and our strictness falleth very far short of that of the primitive times; as every one who hath read any thing of the History of the Ancient Church knoweth, both their *Catechumens* were detained from Church privileges; and their *Penitentes* put to long and hard *Penance*, at another rate then any thing that we do. 3. Wherein lyeth the Rigidity of Our discipline? Do not our Ministers deal with them who fall into scandalous Sins, with all Meekness and Tendernefs, admonishing them, laying before them the Evil and Danger of their way, the necessity of Repentance, the hope of Mercy through Christ that there is to the Penitent. It is our way, even where the Sinner is most obstinate and rejecteth all advice, to wait for many weeks, before we proceed to Excommunication, that, that dreadful Sentence, if possible, may be prevented. We give publick Admonition three several Lords dayes, and sometimes oftner: We pour out Prayers to God, not only in secret, but with the Congregation as long, that the Sinner may be turned from his evil way: And after all this we use to wait Patiently for the Mans Repentance: If he appear Penitent, the Sentence doth not pass against him; and after Sentence is past upon the hardned Sinner, if afterward he shew any signs of Repentance, how readily is he received into the Church again, and we chearefully confirme our love to him. And where Church Censures are used, it is not for Worldly matters (not paying Church dues, as is the practice of some others) nor for small offences, but for Gross and Scandalous Sins. 4. For their severity toward such as differ from them in Principles, they think it their Duty not to bear them that are Evil, and to try them that say they are *Apostles*, and
are

are not; They have a zeal against Error, Disorders and Usurpations in the Church, and cannot understand how they who do not own *Presbyterial* Government, should be the managers of it: Yet can use that Moderation (and resolve to do so when opportunity shall be put in their hand) as not to deny Church Communion to any sober and Religious Person, though of a contrary sentiment to them, in these inferior points of Truth.

5th. Another Objection, is from the Indiscretion of the present Ministers of this way: Their want of that Learning, Prudence, and other good parts that may fit them to manage so great a Trust, as is the Government of the Church. *Ans.* We know these are the diminutive thoughts that our Adversaries have of us: And we have not such high thoughts of our selves, as to magnifie our selves: We have cause to be humbled, (as we hope we are, in some measure) for our imperfections, both in Gifts, and Graces: Yet we may, and must (being thus put to it) say, that there want not men amongst us, who fall not short in Ministerial Qualifications, of them who have lately had the Rule of the Church; and for the generality of us, it is the Opinion of the World, and of unbiassed men; (yea even of some, that are not of our way) that these of the other party have no cause to Glory over us in this. 2. Church Government, doth not require any great degree of politick Accomplishment: A plain Man who understandeth the Laws of Christ, and the Scripture Directions concerning Censures, is fitter to Govern the Church, than a great Statesman is. 3. Any Indiscretion that of late years hath appeared in our Conduct, may and should be imputed to our want of Liberty to govern the Church: Every one (among Ministers and People) did what was right in his own Eyes, and we do not deny, but there are some Indiscreet persons among us, as there are in all parties: And even wise Men in our Circumstances, could not shun some Acts that might seem Indiscreet, either to Adversaries, or to less considering Persons.

6th. The Divisions of *Presbyterians* are objected. *Ans.* 1. Where are these not to be found; neither Bishop, nor Pope have been able to keep them out of the Church; or from among their own Party. 2. Our Divisions we do not deny, or approve; we are men of like Passions with others; We labour to shun Divisions as much as is possible, and through Grace have come to more Unity than they, who reproach us with our Divisions. 3. The Divisions that were among us, as we deny not that our Mistakes and Corruptions had a hand in them

them, so we know that Enemies were active to promote and heighten them: Which though it excuse us not *a toto*, yet it doth *a tanto*, and put our Enemies in *mala fide* to reproach us with them. Though we have had many Meetings, both General, and more Private, since the Lord gave us Liberty; yet even our Enemies have not observed any thing among us but Harmony, and we hope, and will endeavour, that it may be so still. 4. The Unity that the Prelatick party made in the Church, was like that of a conquering Tyrant, who beholdeth all that oppose him, slain before him; there was peace to the King and *Haman*, when there was none to the people of God; the Unity of some, is a Combination in Error, and the result of a Conquest over mens Consciences, that now dare not mutter against the Lusts of their Imposing Task-masters: We think contending about Truth, more desirable than such peace: It is known that our Church enjoyed such Unity for many years after the Reformation, as was Celebrated by Churches Abroad, as is evident from the Preface to *Corpus Confessionum*, till ambitious men began to trouble her with their Innovations, and Usurpations, and so were the cause of Division.

7. Many Object that if *Presbyterians* get Power, they will force all to make publick Repentance who have owned *Bishops*, taken the *Tess*, or other *Oaths* that they dislike. *Ans.* Our principle is, that publick Scandals ought to be publicly rebuked; yet there are Cases in which the strickness of Discipline in this matter, may and must be relaxed: I shall name two. 1. When the matter of Offence is controverted, and the sinful practice is from the mis-information of the Conscience: Where the matter is not of the highest moment, and the person appeareth Conscientiously to follow his Light, Church Discipline may then be forborn. 2. When the fault is universal, and either the whole, or the greater part, or a great part of the Church is guilty: The rigour of Censure (that otherwise might be due) is to be abated. Even the primitive Church, though very severe in Discipline, used a great *Exemplum* in this Case: When many, or most had fallen in Persecution; though the crime was of the highest nature, even denying the Faith. A general Humiliation of the whole Church may be in stead of particular application of Censures; I hope there is no cause of fear from Men of such moderate Principles. If in this, or any thing else, we have been chargeable with Excess, (as who can clear himself of all blame) I hope our riper Thoughts, Studies, and Sufferings, (by the Blessing of

of God on them) hath taught us, and will engage us to let our Moderation be known to all men; considering that the Lord is at hand: And though we have been severely Beaten by our Fellow-Servants; yet we will stand in awe, and be loath that the Lord, when he cometh, should find us so doing, to them.

8/y. Some Object, That in this way, Ministers may Domineer over People, even the greatest Men, at their pleasure. *Ans.* Beside that they must walk by the Rule set down in the Word; and if they exceed that bounds, they may be curbed by Superior Judicatories: Or if their Insolence amount to the disturbing of the peace, the Magistrate may restrain them: We say, beside this, the Ministers do nothing alone, but with the peoples Representatives, the Elders, who may be of the Nobles, or any other Rank, as they are qualified for that Work, and chosen to it by the Church.

Some other Objections are tossed among Men that talk of these things, which do not so much concern *Presbyterial Government* in general, as some parts of it, or things about it, that are now in agitation. The 9th. Objection then, may be framed against the taking away the Election of Ministers by Patrons, *viz.* That if that be done, men of Note, and Interest in Parishes may be over-ruled by the multitude (which often is ignorant, and heady) and have Ministers imposed on them. *Ans.* 1. That Patronages are an intolerable Grievance, and yoke of Bondage on the Church, and have always been the cause of pestering the Church with a bad Ministry; and a temptation to Intrants to please the Patron (farther than to his Edification) rather than to please God: Beside the Simoniackal buying and selling of Gospel Ordinances, that frequently, and in all times have attended this Device of Men: But (which is worst of all) that it is a direct crossing of Christ's Institution, and a robbing his people of the privilege he hath bequeathed to them: These things, I say, are fully proved elsewhere. And therefore, if it be supposed that the Inconvenience mentioned should follow from taking away of Patronages, yet it will not (I hope) move them who regard Christ's Institutions, or the good of his Church, the Salvation, and Edification of Souls, to be for their continuance. 2. The same inconvenience was apt to follow on popular Election in other Ages of the Church; and yet in the Apostles times, and in the first and best Ages, till the seventh or eighth Century, or later, Patronages were not settled in the Church; they came in among the latest Antichristian Corruptions and Usurpations; The

primitive Christians were not so tender of their Grandeur, and such privileges as their rank in the World gave them, nor so little tender of the Liberties of the Church, and the Interest of Christians, as such. And if any such pretensions appeared to be owned by the Grantees of these times, they met with a severe Check, and that in lesser matters than acclaiming a Power of chusing Ministers for the whole Church; as appeareth by the *Apostles* reproving the Distinction even in the Seats in their Assemblies, that was made between the Man with the *Gold Ring* and gay Cloathing; and the Man in Vile Raiment: We are content to allow great Men all due Respect, but not to complement them with what is Christs Legacy to his People. And therefore we hope That they who are willing to subject themselves to the Laws of Christ, will be content to stand on equal Ground (tho' we be far from aiming at the Leveling principle in other things) with their poor Brethren in the Church, with respect to Church privileges, which belong not to Men as Poor or Rich, as Great or Small; but as they are Christs Disciples. 3. It is carefully to be Observed that the Election of a Minister is not to be left to the Management of the multitude (tho' the meanest adult fixed male Member of the Church hath a Right to assent or dissent) but it is to be ordered by the Eldership, and that under the inspection of the Presbytery (and by the Presbytery where no Congregational Elderships is) in the Number of which Elders it is to be supposed, that Heritors and Men of Interest in the Parish will be, if they be tolerably qualified for, and will undertake, such an Office, and then they have a special hand in the Election, and cannot complain of being imposed upon: And the Eldership is to exclude from having an hand in the Election, them that are under censure, as scandalous, grossly ignorant, Heady and Scismatick, or any way disorderly. And if Divisions fall in, the Elders are Judges of the difference between the two Parties; and are to consider the Reasons on both Hands; and to ponder and weigh, as well as to Number the Votes. They ought also to exclude from voting in such Elections all such as are not fixed Members of the Congregation. And to lay more weight on the suffrages of them that are more fixed, and less on them that are otherwise, *ceteris paribus*. For though Christianity maketh one a Member of the Church Catholick, yet a fixed abode is needful to make one a Member of, and to give a share in the privileges of that particular Flock. But how to limit this fixation is not easie: For though some be manifestly unfixed as servants; and others are mani-

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lessly fixed, as ancient inhabitants who are like to continue long in that place; yet there may be a middle sort who cannot be determined by General Rules, but it must be left to the prudence of the Church to judge in this. If these things be duly considered, Great Men need not fear having a Minister obtruded on them; especially if we add that Men of interest usually are able to influence those that live under them, or that do depend upon them.

4. In the times wherein Patronages were taken away by Law, Men of Interest and Respect found no cause to complaine of being imposed upon, but the Church laid down such directions (as may be seen in the Acts of the General Assembly *August. 4. 1649. Sess. 40.* And the constant practice of the Church was to give such deference to them as they were Generally satisfied with the Elections: And they may still be persuaded that it will be the care of *Elderships* and *Presbyteries* to do nothing that they can Justly complaine of. Besides that it may be presumed that no Minister, who regardeth his being useful, or his own Peace and Comfort, will enter into a place with the dislike of any considerable part of the People, either for Number or Quality.

5. Beside all this, that Magistrates, Heritors, and men of Note and Interest in a Congregation, may have no cause to complain; we are willing, and do resolve, that such be consulted by the Eldership, before any thing be done in the Election, and all means possible shall be used to satisfy them: If the Session cannot satisfy them, (or any other part of the Congregation that doth dissent) the *Presbytery* is to hear the matter, and to consider both the Reasons given for their Dissent, and the Interest that such Dissenters have in the Congregation; and to use all caution and tenderness toward them in the determination. If by no other means the matter can come to a happy Agreement, it is (after six Months elapsed, or any other fixed time, that is by the Church agreed upon), to fall, *jure devoluto*, into the hand of the *Presbytery*, who shall (yet with all possible regard to their satisfaction) chuse a Minister for that People. And in this, as in all other parts of Discipline, the *Presbytery* is Subordinate to the Superior Judicatories of the Church; where the lesed party may be heard: By this conduct we think the privilege of Christs Disciples (which he hath given them for chusing the persons who are to have the charge of their Souls), is preserved to them: And no prudent mean (consistent with this) is omitted, whereby men of Power and Interest in the Congregation, may have what, in reason, they can call their due. If it be ob-

jected that there were great Divisions and Tumults about Elections, in and about the Year. 1650. *Answer.* 1. So there were in the primitive Church, which the *Advocats* for Patronages use as an Argument against our Opinion, And yet that Church did not think of such a Remedy as putting the Election in the hand of One single Person, nor of taking it from the People. 2. At the time mentioned, there was a lamentable Schism in the Church about other Matters; and therefore it was no wonder it appeared in this Matter also, People were for chusing Ministers that were of the same Sentiment with them about the things then in Controversie, and this Schism was Indultriously kept up, and promoted by the Rulers that then had enslaved this Nation by force of Armes, and made use of Our Factions to wreath their Yoak on our Necks. It is a wide consequence to infer from this, that the priviledge of chusing their own Pastors should alwayes be taken from the People of God. 3. When divisions appear in this matter, the controversie is to be decided by the Session, or Presbytery, Synod, or General Assemblies; And if it amount to the breach of the Peace, the Magistrate is to interpolate his Authority: These are the proper remedies of such divisions and not to deprive both parties of that which is their Right and Christs Grant to them, because they cannot agree about it; It were a strange way of composing Civil contentings about *Moun* and *Tuum*, if that which they contend about should be taken from both, and given to a third Person; the better way is, the judge competent is to decide in favour of him who is found to have the best Right, if Arbitrators cannot compromise the matter, So it is here.

Another Objection (the 10) Is concerning a question that ariseth from the present circumstances of this Church, under which it is Judged Necessary that the Government of the Church should be in its first settlement, in the hands only of them who are known to be truly Presbyterian. Before we consider what is objected against this, It may be needful to lay down the case. And the grounds of the necessity of what we desire, resulting from it. It is then to be considered That the Church of *Scotland* hath almost ever been Presbyterian: It received that Government with Christianity, and retained it while the Anti-christian Doctrine and Government prevailed in other parts; as hath been of late made appear. And after it had been overrun by *Popery*, it was reformed by Presbyters, and that Government, as it is founded on Scripture, so it hath continued in this Church ever since the reformation.

mation, save that it had some short interruptions; which did alwayes breed disquiet in the minds of People, and troubles in the Nation; and sufferings to some of the most Sober and best of the Ministers and People: And when in the Year 1662. That Government was suppressed, and Prelacy set up by an Act of Parliament, this deed was never consented to by the National Church, but Presbytery as it had been settled by the Authority of the Church and State, so continued, and doeth continue settled by the Authority of the Church: Whence it may rationally be deduced, that the Ministers that entred by and under Prelacy, neither had nor have any Right to be Rulers in the Presbyterian Church; they having had no call nor Authority given them from her (whatever they might have in another governing Church that the State set up in the Nation beside the governing Church that then was in-being: from which a great Body of Ministers and People did dissent: which Authority they were never suffered to exercise even in their own Church) It is also to be considered, that on this happy Revolution, the King and Parliament have been pleased to abolish Prelacy: And have declared their Resolution by their Authority to settle Presbyterian Government. From this it followeth that the Prelatick Clergy should not be admitted to a share in this Government: Except such of them as shall by the Presbyterian Church be found qualified for the Ministry, and such from whom there is no hazard of overturning that Government that now is intended to be established: For they being more in number than the *Presbyterians*, is it to be imagined that *Presbyterian* Government can be safe in their Hands, or that they will not erect a prelacy in the Church, or something instead of it, or some way that is inconsistent with Presbytery in its purity? And there being many among them known to be Insufficient, Scandalous, or erroneous, It is not possible that the Church can be purged of such, if they have the Government, but rather there is an hazard that the best Men should be cast out, and that by Church Authority, least they should stand in the way of their Designs. Wherefore as they have no just Right to such power, So Necessity (which *quicquid coegit, defendit*) doth barr their Exercise of such power in the present juncture. Meanwhile Presbyterians do declare, that they do not desire that all these Men should be restrained from the parochial exercise of their Ministry. And that who ever among them (as soon as the Church can be in case to purge her self) is not proved to be Insufficient, Scandalous, Erroneous, or extremely negligent, shall be cordially received
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into *Mer Society*, And have the full Exercise of their Ministry, And that where uncontroverted Scandals cannot be charged on them, none shall be dealt with as Scandalous, because of their having had a Hand in this late publick Defection. Let it farther be considered, that though we are not willing so to widen the Difference between us and the Prelatical party, as to look on them and our selves as two distinct Churches: Yet it is evident, that their Clergy and we are two different Representatives, and two different governing Bodies of the Church of *Scotland*; and that they, who are Members of the one, cannot at their pleasure, go over to the other; unless they be received by them.

These things thus laid down, let us hear what is objected against this course. *1st*. This is to set up Prelacy among Ministers; even while it is so much decry'd, that a few should have Rule of the Churches and the rest excluded. *Ans^r*. It is no Prelacy, but a making distinction between Ministers of one Society, and these of another: Though they be Ministers, they are not Ministers of the *Presbyterian Church*, they have departed from it; we have continued in the good old way that they and we professed: It is not then unreasonable, that if they will return to that Society, they should be admitted by it, and not be imposed on it, to overturn it. At the Reformation from *Papery*, was it a *Prelacy* in the few *Protestant Ministers*, that they were not willing to let the *Papish Priests* govern the Church? Or did *Nehemiah* and the *Jews* pretend to any power over *Tobiah*, *Sanballat*, and their party, that they would not suffer them to build with them? Pardon these Comparisons, they are not intended to parallel our Brethren with either of these sorts of Men, except in this, that they are not of the *Presbyterian Church*, more than those others were of the *Protestant*, or *Jewish Church*; and that there is hazard from them to our way, as well as there was from the other to their ways.

Obj. 2. By this means the lesser party in the Church of *Scotland* shall exclude the greater from the Government. *Ans^r*. This is not absurd, where the greater party have left the Church they were of; and the lesser hath abode in it, or rather, are left as the constituent Members of it: And when that greater party hath set up another frame of a Church, which they are now forced to part with, when they would return to the former way, they cannot Incorporate again with them who abode in it, without their consent; especially where
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this consent is ready to be given on any tolerable Security for the way that the lesser party doth owne, and the other departed from.

Obj. 3. What warrant is there for leaving to these men the Parochial exercise of their Ministry, and to deprive them of the other part of it: seeing the exercise of the Ministry in Teaching and Ruling is *Quid Indivisum*. *Ans.* There are two Reasons for this; one is the necessity of the Church, which for such a critical *interim* as our lot is fallen into, may warrant that, which out of such an exigence, and for a constant continuance in the Church were unwarrantable: It is necessary on the one hand, that the Parishes be not deprived of their Labours, lest a great part of the Country should be destitute of all Gospel Ordinances: It is as necessary on the other hand, that they have not Ruling Power in the Church with the *Pesbyterians*, lest that Government which Christ hath instituted, and which is now designed to be Settled, be over-turned: And we know, that many things may be done in *turbato Statu Ecclesie* (such as we now are in) which ought not to be allowed in *pacato Ecclesie Statu*. Another reason is, we do neither deny their Teaching, nor their Ruling Power: Yet Teaching being common to the one Church way with the other, we may well allow to them the exercise of that among us, while Ruling being different in their way and ours, and the principle that they hold in it being ever sive of our way, it is rational to deny them a share among us. Not to insist on farther Objections, whatever inconveniences may seem to follow on this conduct, may be answered by the force of Necessity already held forth, and obviated by the speedy settling the Church upon its right Basis.

F I N I S.

Park against Patronages.

An Apology for Presbytery, is to be Sold by George Mosman Bookseller in the Parliament Close.